

tuberculosis, and foot-strain are not equally serious and, therefore, not equally important, inasmuch as the latter is rarely, if ever, fatal; but the results of faulty shoeing represent a very real condition of preventable waste, of needless suffering, and of unnecessary dissipation of that most precious asset of us all, human energy!

The obstacles in the way of hygienic shoeing have been mentioned and they should not be difficult to overcome, provided that the campaign is begun in the right way and started from the right quarter.

The manufacturers must have a demand made upon them for hygienic shoes. This demand must come from the public, and the public, in order that they may be able to create the demand, must be instructed along the line of hygienic shoeing, and such instruction must come from the medical profession; not so much from the specialist as the men in general practice; not so much from those who are engaged in the relief of such suffering, as from you who have it in your power to prevent such suffering.

Undoubtedly the greatest good can be rendered to the greatest number of people by the watchfulness and oversight of the family physician who has so much to do with the public at large, as he is the one who is so frequently consulted, first of all, in just such instances. His opinion is valued highly; his judgment is relied upon; his position is unique in that his decision is final. If he advocates hygienic shoeing we shall have hygienic shoeing, and this at no far distant time.

It is pertinent to inquire as to what constitutes a hygienic shoe.

The ideal shoe must have two qualifications. First, it must allow free foot function; second, it must promote strength of the foot when in use.

Ideal shoeing can be obtained only with the introduction and continued use of moccasins. Whether or not the public will ever see fit to adopt moccasins for universal use is a question, but at present such adoption is hardly probable enough to warrant serious consideration.

It is evident, then, that we must accept a near-ideal substitute, and the question arises, How shall it be patterned? And the answer is, Patterned to fit a normal foot. To-day there are, in the market, plenty of shoes for infants and children which are more or less desirable, in that they are roomy, broad-toed, of fairly good fit and quite comfortable.

Such shoes are lacking in those details, the presence of which would stamp them as being hygienic. Such shoes are easily obtained in the market; in fact, it is rather more easy to obtain such shoes than otherwise, and so, on the chances, the infant will probably begin his shoewearing career with shoes which, although not ideal, are not abominable.

(To be concluded in May, 1914.)

## SOCIETY REPORT

### ALTA DISTRICT SOCIETY.

Whereas, The insurance companies of the State of California, in furnishing protection to the employers of labor under the Employers' Liability

Act passed at the last session of the legislature, have issued a Fee Bill with contract to care for the patrons that is not adequate to the services required. Such fees as they have prescribed bring the profession of Medicine and Surgery on the level of unskilled labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we members of the Alta District Medical Society refuse to enter into such contract and lend our knowledge and skill to enhance the profits of said companies.

(Signed)

W. E. TRUEBLOOD,  
C. A. TILLOTSON,  
W. WHITTINGTON,  
J. A. MOORE,  
A. N. LOPER,  
PAUL R. WALTERS,  
CHARLES M. GRAHAM.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

During the month of February, 1914, the following meetings were held:

### Medical Section. Tuesday, February 3.

1. Medical Hospital Bookkeeping. W. R. Dorr. Discussed by Harry Sherman.

2. A Brief Summary of the Registration Law for Nurses and of the Requirements for Registration. Miss Annie Jamné, R. N. (by invitation).

3. The Nursing Situation Since the Passage of the Law. Miss Gertrude Courtright (by invitation).

### General Meeting. Tuesday, February 10.

1. The Present Status of the Sympathetic Nervous System, Especially from the Standpoint of Vagotony and Sympathicotony. Julius Mast Wofsohn. Discussed by W. F. Schaller, W. C. Alvarez, H. D'A. Power, R. L. Wilbur, H. C. Naffziger, H. R. Oliver and René Bine.

2. Some Aspects of the Duodenum in the Roentgen Picture. (Illustrated by Lantern Slides.) C. W. Lippman.

### Surgical Section. Tuesday, February 17.

1. Notes on the Operative Treatment of Pott's Disease. Demonstration of Three Cases. W. I. Baldwin. Discussed by G. J. McChesney, J. T. Watkins and C. C. Crane.

2. Practical Method of Approach for a Nasopharyngeal Fibroma; with Lantern Slide Demonstration. Henry Horn. Discussed by F. Fehleisen and Cullen Welty.

3. Value of High Frequency Current in Treating Vesical Calculi. Martin Molony, John M. Williamson. Discussed by V. G. Vecki, Henry Meyer and S. H. Beasley.

### Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Section. Tuesday, February 24.

Dr. H. Y. McNaught, Chairman. Dr. H. S. Moore, Secretary.

H. Y. McNaught: Acute Frontal Sinusitis with Epidural Abscess. Case operated by Dr. B. S. Stevens, with a swelling over the right eye from pneumococcus infection of one week standing. There was temperature 104½, pulse 150; headache, especially over cerebellum; stiffness of neck; slight mental disturbances. At operation there were found fistulae through both plates of the frontal sinus, giving subperiosteal and extradural abscesses. The opening in the inner wall was enlarged, the mucous membrane removed and the patient is making an uneventful recovery.

H. Y. McNaught: Serous Labyrinthitis in One Ear with a Purulent Labyrinthitis in the Other. Case of child eight years of age; eight weeks sick in September, 1913, with cerebrospinal meningitis. During the sickness child suddenly exclaimed "My ears!" and was found to be totally deaf. At present the hearing is good in the right ear, total deafness in the left. Caloric negative in the left,

positive in the right. Turning shows an imbalance of 30-15.

C. F. Welty: Comparative Demonstration of Radical Mastoid Operated Cases; Two with and Two without Skin Graft. The quickness of healing and the influence on hearing of a lack of scar tissue about the stapes were pointed out. In the discussion the tendency of the skin graft cases to return for treatment in after years was dwelt upon and brought forth the acknowledgment by Dr. Welty that he would not consider it advisable to skin graft a case that could not see a competent specialist at least once in six months.

J. J. Kingwell: Three Cases of Radical Mastoid Operation. Cases were shown to demonstrate the remarkably good hearing that could be obtained by intelligent tamponing methods and careful attention to surgical cleanliness after operation.

H. B. Graham: Healed Tuberculosis of the Middle Ear. Case 20 years of age; suppurative since childhood; radical operation; tampon after treatment. Complete healing with decreased hearing. Diagnosis made clinically, pathologically and with guinea-pig inoculations.

J. Cowan. Gross and Microscopical Demonstration of Specimen of Carcinoma of the Larynx.

H. B. Graham: Demonstration of Gross Specimen of Tuberculosis of Larynx. The clinical diagnosis in these cases made by Dr. Graham favored in the first case tuberculosis, and in the second carcinoma; both were well advanced and neither showed enlargement of the cervical lymph nodes. Dr. Cowan pointed out that this lack of lymph gland involvement was not uncommon and should not weigh heavily in the diagnosis. He pointed out the cords as the seat of origin in the majority of carcinomatous cases.

Dr. Redmond Payne: Cysticercus under the Retina. Case in a man who had lived in the Sacramento Valley; source of infection probably river water or vegetables. In the lower right quadrant, toward posterior pole of eye, there is a well defined gray detachment about half the size of a hazel nut. In the crown of this gray detachment, or cyst, is a glistening white body about the size of a split pea which changed its shape from day to day—from round to oblong, to dumbbell and round with a long projecting neck. There were some floating, veil-like opacities of the vitreous, a small area of swollen retina near the papilla, media otherwise clear. In the upper superior quadrant there was a well defined detachment of the retina at present showing no cysticercus or connection with the original body, but the inference is that this is a second developing cysticercus. No vision in upper field; for fingers only in lower, at distance of 10 feet. Dr. Hulen suggested the method for removal which he saw used in Paris, consisting in the use of a return current syringe, the twin nozzle of which was introduced into the detachment sack.

M. W. Fredrick: Death Following Exploratory Puncture of the Maxillary Sinus. Case of healthy man in whom a puncture was being made for the first time. The needle entered the sinus and the pus had been washed out. Air was being introduced when the patient collapsed and died immediately. Autopsy showed a slight mitral valve incompetency, but nothing to account for the death. As only a few drops of a five per cent. cocaine solution with adrenalin was used, Dr. Fredrick did not consider this as a probable cause. He considered that the death was due to shock, and in the discussion it was pointed out that the unpleasant symptoms which often appeared on the introduction of air into the accessory sinuses might indicate an intolerance of the lining membrane for sudden high pressure.

Dr. Graham reported that the case exhibited at the previous meeting as a probable osteo sarcoma of the nose had been operated by Dr. Stanley Still-

man. The left superior maxilla was removed and the tumor mass found to extend through the middle of the nose to and occupying the right antrum. It was apparently entirely removed, and on section proved to be a chondro-sarcoma. Two weeks following the operation the patient was doing nicely.

#### SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Joaquin County Medical Society was held at the residence of Dr. S. E. Latta, Friday evening, January 30. The following members were present: Drs. J. D. Dameron, R. B. Knight, W. F. Priestly, H. C. Peterson, W. E. Gibbons, Margaret Smyth, G. W. Walker, J. V. Craviotto, Minerva Goodman, C. F. English, L. Dozier, Hudson Smythe, Mary C. Taylor, H. E. Sanderson, S. E. Latta, F. P. Clark, C. R. Harry, Barton J. Powell, L. R. Johnson, W. W. Fitzgerald, Dewey R. Powell, E. A. Arthur, I. S. Zeimer, A. M. Tower and R. T. McGurk, with Drs. E. G. Lewis of Escalon, Max Rothschild of San Francisco, Burt Howard of Sacramento and R. D. Cashatt as guests.

The secretary read the minutes of the last regular meeting and of the special meeting held January 28. The names of Drs. Cashatt of Stockton, Lewis of Escalon, Posey of Modesto and Gould of Ripon were placed in the hands of the Committee on Admissions to be reported on at the next meeting. It was regularly moved and seconded that discussion of the cut rate fees proposed by casualty companies be deferred until after the papers had been read and discussed.

The president then called upon Dr. Max Rothschild to read his paper, "Treatment of Tuberculosis with Artificial Pneumothorax." Dr. Rothschild's paper was an excellent one. It was concise, well presented and particularly instructive. He was followed by Dr. Burt Howard of the State Tuberculosis Commission, who told of the need of better organization in the fight against tuberculosis, and requested the members to be more careful about reporting tuberculosis, and advised that a committee be appointed to encourage reporting of tuberculosis and to see what could be done about establishing a dispensary here.

The discussion was opened by Dr. H. C. Peterson, who told of the value of routine work for tuberculous patients, recalling the practices of some of the European hospitals which he had visited. The following members also took part in the discussion: Drs. Walker, Tower, Fitzgerald, English, Harry, Dozier, Dameron and D. R. Powell.

The discussion having been closed, the president called for the report of the committee appointed at the special meeting to draw resolutions relative to the fees of the casualty companies for the members and hospitals to sign. The chairman, Dr. C. R. Harry, reported that the resolutions were ready for the signatures of the members, and requested permission of the society to add to the resolutions a clause stating that any member pursuing a course contrary to the intent of the resolutions be expelled from the society. The request was granted and the resolutions were signed by all the members present.

The business of the meeting having been completed, Dr. Latta invited the members to the dining-room for refreshments.

R. T. McGURK, Secretary.

#### SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Preceded by a special dinner at the Arlington Hotel, attended by Drs. Bakewell, Barry, Brown, Flint and T. A. Stoddard, over which the latter as retiring president presided, the Santa Barbara County Medical Society met in regular annual session for the election of officers at the Arlington Hotel, January 12, 1914, at 8 p. m. The call to order came from the president, Dr. T. A. Stoddard, the secretary, Dr. Barry at his desk. Pres-

ent: Drs. Bakewell, Barry, Brown, Flint, Sidebotham, C. S. and T. A. Stoddard, and Wells—a total of eight members; no guests or visitors present.

Upon motion, a call for election of new officers for 1914 was made by the chair, resulting as follows: President, Dr. Wm. H. Flint, Santa Barbara; Vice-President, Dr. George S. Wells, Santa Barbara; Vice-Presidents at Large—Dr. George R. Luton, Los Alamos, and Dr. Wm. T. Lucas, Santa Maria; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Wm. T. Barry, Santa Barbara; Delegate (to serve for two years), Dr. Benjamin Bakewell, Santa Barbara; Delegate-Alternate, Dr. T. A. Stoddard, Santa Barbara.

After transacting other business the society adjourned.

Preceded by a complimentary dinner to the members given by its newly-elected president, the Santa Barbara County Medical Society met in regular monthly session, February 9, 1914, at the Arlington Hotel, and was called to order by the president, Dr. William H. Flint, at about 8 p. m., the secretary, Dr. Wm. T. Barry, at his desk. Present: Drs. Barry, R. Brown, Cunneane, Flint, Low, C. S. Stoddard, T. A. Stoddard and Wells; guests, Drs. McFadden, Marion, Ga., Preston Miller, Baltimore, Md., and Wright, Santa Barbara—a total of eight members and three guests. The society first listened to the reading of minutes of the previous meeting, January 12, which were duly approved. The president then called for clinical cases. Dr. Rexwald Brown responded with a most improving and interesting series of reports of fractures, including those of the elbow, tibia, fibula, femur, etc. These fractures and treatment results were illustrated by upwards of a dozen fine X-ray plates. These were duly discussed by the members and guests. Dr. McFadden of Georgia made a few remarks regarding the little trouble occasioned by the presence of encysted shot in the body unless in contact with bone. A peculiar case of hemorrhage from nose and throat of obscure origin was reported by Dr. Wells. Dr. Flint mentioned a strange case of purpura in a woman coming under his professional observation, the patient registering a temperature of 104°.

The paper of the evening was then called for, and presented by Dr. Geo. R. Wells, "The Question of Freeing Nasal Passages." After the reading and discussion of this, Dr. T. A. Stoddard presented the report of the Special Fee Committee, which was approved and ordered printed. The secretary presented a communication from the Anti-Tuberculosis Society of California, and was instructed to reply thereto. The president was authorized to appoint a committee of three for revision of constitution. Dr. Flint read a letter from Mrs. Starbach, president of the Cottage Hospital Association, which received the proper attention and action. The society appointed Dr. Flint to deliver the annual commencement address February 24, when the Cottage Hospital Training School for Nurses would graduate a class. The chair announced the following standing committees, the first named being chairmen: Program and Scientific Work—Drs. Barry, Law, T. A. Stoddard; Public Health and Legislation—Drs. Bakewell, Conrad, Lucas; Censors—Drs. C. S. Stoddard, Cunneane and Wells.

Adjourned.

WILLIAM T. BARRY, Secretary.

N. B.—The coming Annual State Meeting, to convene at Potter Hotel, was duly discussed.

#### SOLANO COUNTY.

Resolved, That the Solano County Medical Society is in favor of State Insurance providing the compensation be adequate for the service rendered; that we do not believe the present schedule of fees adequate, and that we are opposed to all insurance that is handled by private casualty com-

panies, wherein physicians' services are contracted for.

A. V. DORAN, M. D.,  
Sec'y. Solano Co. Med. Soc.

Passed at the meeting of the Solano County Medical Society held March 10, 1914, and a copy ordered sent to the State Journal.

Dr. Robert Dempsey of Vallejo was elected delegate and Dr. P. B. Fry, Benicia, alternate.

#### TULARE COUNTY.

The Tulare County Medical Society at its regular monthly meeting held February 10th passed the following resolution, this being, with the exception of the last paragraph, like the one passed by the Los Angeles County Medical Society:

Whereas, The State Industrial Accident Commission, in order to carry out the provisions of the recently enacted Workingmen's Compensation law of California, which is intended to safeguard the economic efficiency and prosperity of citizens engaged in industrial occupations, an object with which the ethical medical profession is in deep sympathy, as is evidenced by the service of its members in the past, in caring for many of the unfortunate sick without cost, in hospitals, dispensaries and in private practice; and

Whereas, The Industrial Accident Commission of California, in order to carry out the provisions of the above law, has found it necessary to adopt a definite and fixed medical and surgical fee table in which minimum fees are enumerated, these fees being below those in general vogue among the ethical profession of this state; and

Whereas, The ethical medical profession itself has refrained from the adoption of an arbitrary fee table because it is difficult to make a fixed charge for services in the treatment of disease and injuries, where the amount of skill and responsibility both required and given is a constantly varying factor, so that a fixed and arbitrary fee table could do injustice to both patient and physician; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Tulare County Medical Society that this society, because of the above and other reasons, respectfully requests the California State Industrial Accident Commission to pass a resolution and print on the fee table they have submitted, a statement to the effect that the Commission understands fully the difficulty and inequality of an inelastic fee table for medical and surgical services, and that the minimum fees presented by the Commission are so made because of the limited resources of the State Industrial Accident Fund, and because of the comparatively small financial income of the bulk of the citizens whom the industrial law is especially intended to protect and benefit; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Tulare County Medical Society that some such resolution or statement of record by the California State Industrial Commission, should be made by that honorable body, lest as time goes on, an injustice be done the very profession, which, above all others in the past, has borne the brunt of aiding and helping the unfortunate sick and injured of our commonwealths; and be it further

Resolved, That the Tulare Medical Society requests the State Industrial Accident Commission to appoint each licensed physician in each community as their representative so that the patient may have his usual choice of physician.

It was also voted that the Society request its members not to sign contracts with liability insurance companies until after the meeting of the State Medical Society to be held April 14, 15 and 16, whose action would guide them.

A. W. PRESTON, Sec.

#### YUBA-SUTTER SOCIETY.

"Resolved, That members of the Medical Society of Yuba and Sutter Counties shall not enter

into any contract or agreement, written or verbal, with the Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California, or any Industrial Accident or Casualty Insurance Company, to render any surgical services or attendance for a consideration less than is usually charged for similar services in private practice, or that named in the schedule of prices contained in the fee bill adopted by the Medical Society of Yuba and Sutter Counties; and be it further

"Resolved, That no member of this Society shall assist or counsel with any physician who shall sign or agree to enter into any such contract or agreement."

The above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution passed and adopted by unanimous vote at a meeting of the Yuba and Sutter County Medical Society, duly and regularly held at Marysville, Yuba County, California, on January 22, 1914.

YUBA AND SUTTER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

By A. L. MILLER,

President.

By EVERETT EDWIN

GRAY,  
Secretary.

## BOOK REVIEWS

**Diagnostic Methods.** By H. T. Brooks. 8vo. Cloth. 2d Edition. Pp. 82. St. Louis. C. V. Mosby Co., Publishers. Price, \$1.00.

This book gives the standard laboratory tests. The remarks on their interpretation are just scanty and superficial enough to conduce to that slovenly and rule-of-thumb manner of working which is the bane of so many laboratories. The book is intended for "medical students, hospital internes and physicians who have a limited amount of time to give to laboratory work." These classes of workers may be strenuously urged not to use it, if their laboratory work is to be worth the doing.

L. E.

**Manual of Obstetrics.** By John Osborn Polak, M. Sc., M. D. D. Appleton & Co., publishers, 1913.

This handy little volume is a very good presentation of the essential facts and principles of obstetrics, and makes an excellent guide to anyone, student or practitioner, interested in the subject. It certainly fulfills the purpose for which the author wrote it.

C. B. M.

**A Text-book of Physiology.** By Isaac Ott. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. F. A. Davis Company, publishers, Philadelphia, 1913. Price \$3.50.

This fourth edition is improved chiefly by additions to the physiology of the gastro-intestinal tract and of the heart. Too little attention is given the ductless glands. Consideration of the urinary secretion is given almost the same space as that allotted to the entire series of ductless glands. The book is condensed, yet easily readable. On still doubtful ground the statements of fact are conservative.

H. C. N.

**The Elements of Bacteriological Technique.** By J. W. H. Eyre, M. D., Director of the Bacteriological Department of Guy's Hospital, London. Second edition, rewritten and enlarged. Octavo of 518 pages, with 219 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1913. Cloth, \$3 net.

The second edition of Eyre's well-known work on bacteriological technique presents some altera-

tions and additions made necessary by recent progress in this field.

This work is quite a mine of information for the bacteriological worker, covers the field of bacteriological technique quite thoroughly and is an invaluable companion. The illustrations are particularly helpful; directions are written in clear, concise English.

This book can be heartily recommended to all those interested in the study of bacteria, and this edition should surpass the well deserved circulation of its predecessor.

R. H. M.

**"The Nervous and Chemical Regulators of Metabolism."** Lectures by D. Noel Paton, M. D., B. Sc., Professor of Physiology in the University of Glasgow. Published by MacMillan & Co., Ltd., London, 1913. Price \$2.00.

In these days when verily there is no end to the making of books, it is a pleasure to read one so condensed and so well arranged as this one is. It covers the ground of internal secretions very much as Professor Schäfer did recently in the Lane Lectures. The fact that the author has been a steady contributor to the subject adds greatly to the value of his conclusions and his resumé of the literature.

There is one chapter on the so-called trophic influences from the central and autonomic nervous systems, and another very interesting one on the relations of internal secretion to nervous action. Recent studies have shown that these substances may act by sensitizing the sympathetic nerve endings. Lack of the secretions may entirely block the stimulus. The discussion on the interrelation of the different glands is, as usual, very interesting, and the charts on page 185 may be found convenient.

The thoughtful internist will find scattered throughout the book many suggestions for diagnosis and treatment.

W. C. A.

**"A Manual of X-Ray Technic."** By A. C. Christie. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia and London, 1913. Price, \$2.00.

It is a pleasure to find a short book on X-ray work which is quite up-to-date and not padded with pictures of interest to the historian alone. It has been written, primarily, to help army physicians, when, on a transfer, they find themselves suddenly obliged to use X-ray apparatus. What has been included is good, and our only regret is that the book is so short. The great need today is for authentic information that will guide a man in purchasing his new outfit. X-ray salesmen are generally eligible for high office in the Ananias Club, and therefore are of little help to the poor doctors. For instance, the head of the factory that sold us our second coil assured us that there was absolutely no inverse to the wonderful machine. We humbly asked why two large valve tubes were included in the outfit and were told that that was just to help us at the beginning; when we learned how to adjust our tubes we would have no further trouble.

For good serious work the rotary transformer has come to the front and its principle is well explained in Dr. Christie's book.

Although the developer he advises may be good, it is probably better to use the formula that comes with each plate. If the manufacturer's chemists do not know what to use, nobody will.

The book is well worth the money and many men will doubtless find it more satisfying and convenient than the larger, more elaborate but less up-to-date books.

W. C. A.